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NOTES

To the Editor: In *The Lancet* (London) for Dec. 25, 1915, No. 4817, there appeared an article in which I stated, "Early in June he (i. e., Dr. E. Warren) notified me that he had found sporocysts containing cercariae with bifid tails in the liver of one of these snails. . . . The appearance of these cercariae (for which I suggested the name of *C. secobii*, in memory of our old school in Kent) was similar to that described by Leiper and Atkinson. The cercaria consisted of a body containing two suckers, one oral and one ventral; no pharynx could be detected and there were no pigment spots. The tail of the cercaria was bifid for half its length and showed no indication of cuticle covering."

In the *Medical Journal of South Africa*, June, 1916, vol. 11, referring to the same cercaria, I said: "Another common form, for which I have suggested the name of *Cercaria secobii*, has very long prongs to the tail, sometimes even longer than the tail itself. I have found it only in specimens of *Physopsis* collected from the Umsindusi River."

In THE JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY for March, 1917, v. 3, no. 3, I described this cercaria as *Cercaria secobiana*; but, in view of the references to it in journals of an earlier date, the name *Cercaria secobii* has priority.

Yours, etc., F. G. CAWSTON.

To the Editor: May I make a suggestion to the men who are doing work of a nonsystematic character with different lower animals? When a man writes on some question relating to genetics, or embryology, or phototropism, or ecology, or what not, he should give the name of the specialist who named the species he is considering. This point will readily appeal to you. If I were to write a paper in which the name of a beetle was given, my accuracy would be attested by the fact that I inserted in parenthesis "Determined by Schwarz"; or, if it were a Protozoan, the same thing would happen if I inserted in parenthesis "Determined by Calkins." With a little care in this way subsequent workers would not be put to the trouble to see whether the man was writing about the form he said he was.

(Signed) L. O. HOWARD.

In Japanese Medical Literature (vol. 2, no. 5) is reviewed the work of M. Muto on the life history of *Metagonimus yokagawai* found in Japan chiefly but also in Formosa and among Japanese in Korea. The rediae and cercariae were discovered in *Melania livertina*, also incriminated in connection with *Paragonimus westermanni*, and *Clonorchis sinensis*. The cercaria is long-tailed, provided with 4 to 6 oval spines and with two eye spots. It measures 0.23 by 0.083 mm. and the tail 0.29 by 0.027 mm.

Uninfected dace and gold fish were kept in water containing free cercariae from these snails and after a time encysted cercariae were found under the scales, in the tail, or at the base of the fins. Infected fish tissue was fed to dogs and in 12 days eggs of the fluke appeared in the feces of the dog.

Marked differences in the size and shape of cysts from various regions seemed to the reviewer to suggest possible confusion of different species. Kittens were invariably infected within 12 to 15 days after eating infected fish.